

Supreme Court Trims Some Protection but Backs Abortion Right

By Ruth Marcus

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, defying predictions that it was prepared to strip abortion rights of constitutional protection, adopted a middle-ground approach Monday and struck down a part of Pennsylvania's abortion law as an "undue burden" on a woman's right to choose.

Government Officials Blame Fundamentalists

Algerian President Is Assassinated by Gunman in Uniform

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

PARIS — An assassin dressed in a military uniform shot and killed the president of Algeria's Supreme State Council, Mohammed Boudiaf, on Monday.



Mr. Boudiaf speaking in Annaba, Algeria, on Monday minutes before he was killed.

UN Orders Peacekeeping Force to Sarajevo Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council on Monday ordered the immediate deployment of 1,000 UN peacekeeping forces to ensure the security of the Sarajevo airport following the withdrawal of Serbian forces.

airport, and both sides have begun the process of concentrating their heavy weapons in locations to be supervised, Mr. Butros Ghali told the council.

As Boipatong Buries 38, Speakers Vilify de Klerk

By David B. Ottaway

BOIPATONG, South Africa — Tens of thousands of blacks turned out Monday for the highly politicized funeral of 38 massacre victims here.

French President's Secret Mission: 'Generous but Solitary'

By William Drozdiak

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand's bold excursion to Sarajevo appears to have enhanced his domestic political stature but to have irritated some European partners who saw the trip as another example of France's "obsession with grandeur."

embattled capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina was hailed by friends and opponents alike as a courageous moral gesture by the 75-year-old head of state, whose approval rating after eleven years in power had fallen in polls to little more than a third of the electorate.

As the Economy Soured, So Did Voters on Bush

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON — By most gauges, the economy has performed worse under President George Bush than under any other president since World War II.

Kiosk Blasts Rock Manila Before Inauguration. Includes financial data table with Dow Jones, Business/Finance, and The Dollar.



AND THAT AIN'T HAY — Straw-hatted judges judged — and first-time bettors crossed their fingers — as horses pounded across the finish line at Huagang racetrack near Guangzhou.

In Patagonia: Storied Railroad May Be Facing the End of the Line

By Nathaniel C. Nash

INGENIERO JACOBACCI, Argentina — The Old Patagonian Express, a railroad enshrined in travel legend, may be doomed, a victim of changing economic policies that have swept Latin American capitals.

quarter the size of normal rolling stock. The Trochita seems like something from a toy train set.

rugged area of the country. A miniature design emerged.

Baboons Emerge, Medically Speaking, as Man's Best Friend

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH—In a renewed effort to overcome the species barrier in transplantation and to help relieve the dire shortage of human donor organs, surgeons from the University of Pittsburgh have taken a liver from a baboon and implanted it in a human patient.

The recipient was a man dying from hepatitis B, a virus that had destroyed his liver and had made him ineligible to receive a donated human organ.

The 11-and-a-half-hour operation ended late Sunday.

[The man was in critical condition on Monday, which is normal for transplant patients, but he was said to be doing well. The Associated Press reported.]

"The patient is awake," Dr. Andreas Tzakis said. "He is able to respond to simple commands, and the liver seems to be functioning." He said the patient squeezed a doctor's finger and indicated that he understood statements made to him. He is on a respirator.

Because of the patient's desire for confidentiality, his name is not being disclosed.

It was the first time a baboon liver had been given to a human. Other baboon organs have been transplanted to humans in at least 33 operations since 1905. So far, none has been successful.

Since the hepatitis B virus re-infects transplanted human livers, hospitals have excluded these patients from the long queue of would-be liver recipients, but the baboon liver is thought not to be susceptible to the virus.

On Friday, a committee that evaluates the ethics of human experiments at the university gave permission to a team headed by the liver transplant pioneer, Dr. Thomas E. Starzl, to perform up to four permanent baboon-liver transplants in humans.

Before the operation, the man began taking a combination of drugs developed by the Pittsburgh team to prevent rejection of the baboon liver.

One of the drugs, known as FK-506, is new and may help this operation succeed where all other animal-to-human transplants have failed.

The intricate operation involved more than two dozen health professionals, including 10 doctors. More than 25 doctors, including this reporter, crowded into an amphitheater one floor above the operating room to watch the procedure.

The patient's abdomen was slit open with an inverted Y-shaped incision starting just above the breast bone then downward to above the navel. Surgeons began the delicate task of freeing the liver, the body's vital biochemical factory, from the natural web of tissues that cradles it.

Meanwhile, a second team of surgeons started an operation on the donor baboon in a nearby surgical unit. The baboon, a male, had been flown up a few days previously from the Southwest Foundation in San Antonio, Texas, where it had been raised.

Nearly three and half hours into the operation, the patient's scarred and shrunken liver was removed.

Soon after, the baboon liver arrived in the operating room, and was placed in a metal bowl of crushed ice to preserve it. Doctors began identifying each blood vessel to make it easier to attach the baboon liver blood vessels to those of the patient.

The baboon liver was smooth and healthy-looking, less than half the size of the patient's shrunken liver.

"It looks like a liver from a 13-year-old boy," observed a surgeon watching the operation.

During the operation, the patient received injections of the drugs that are being counted on to prevent rejection. Four hours into the procedure, doctors began sewing the baboon liver into the patient. An hour later, the patient's blood was allowed to flow into the new liver for the first time.

Success in this daring new cross-species transplantation hinges on the use of an experimental drug, FK-506, in combination with three marketed drugs. They are prednisone (a steroid), cyclophosphamide (anti-cancer) and prostaglandin (anti-inflammatory).

The hope is that after about two weeks or so, all anti-rejection drugs except FK-506 can be stopped in the patient, Dr. Starzl said.

A baboon was chosen for the cross-species transplant because its liver is anatomically similar to the human organ.

If the new combination of drugs allows successful baboon liver transplants, surgeons would go on to try it for other organs so that baboons could be raised for a dependable, ready supply of organs for humans. The baboon is not an endangered species and can be bred safely and easily in captivity. The baboon sacrificed on Sunday was born in the United States and raised at a site approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

Success would go a long way toward relieving the shortage of human organs for transplantation and would allow transplants to be done more on a scheduled elective instead of an emergency basis.

Each week, about three patients die here while waiting for a liver transplant. Dr. Starzl said, and about 30 percent of all patients waiting for a human liver die before getting one. Many are under age 45.

WORLD BRIEFS

Estonians Approve New Constitution

TALLINN, Estonia (AP)—Estonians have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a new constitution that will completely overhaul the system of government established during 50 years of Soviet rule, election officials said Monday.

Preliminary results showed that 93 percent of the voters in the referendum Sunday cast "yes" ballots. At the same time, they voted against extending voting rights to Russian speakers living in Estonia.

The affirmative vote makes Estonia the first former Soviet republic to adopt a constitution. Drafted in the months after the attempted Kremlin coup last August, the constitution will establish a parliamentary system with a strong presidency. Elections for the 101-member parliament, to be called the Riigikogu, are to take place before Sept. 27.

2 Kenyans Cleared in Briton's Death

NAIROBI (AP)—A judge on Monday cleared two park rangers of the 1988 murder of a British tourist in a wildlife preserve and said officials had initially tried to cover up the slaying to protect Kenya's tourism industry.

Judge Fida Hussein Abdullah said Jonah Tegen Magiroi, 28, and Peter Mutu Kipeen, 26, were innocent, ending their five-month trial in the death of Julie Ward. "The prosecution case was based on inconclusive circumstantial evidence," Judge Abdullah said. He said three other suspects in the case, all of whom acted as prosecution witnesses, should have been investigated further. Miss Ward, 28, was murdered in September 1988. The government initially contended that she had either committed suicide or been eaten by animals.

Israelis Hold, Then Free, 17 Arabs

JERICHO, Israel-Occupied West Bank (Reuters)—Israeli authorities allowed 17 Palestinians to return home on Monday after questioning them about meeting in Jordan with the PLO chief, Yasser Arafat, the police said. The group included Faisal Hussein, head of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks.

"They questioned 17 Palestinians from the delegation — Faisal was among them — and released them after asking a few questions," a police spokesman said. "The investigation will continue." Arafat outlaws contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Palestinians' emotional meeting with Mr. Arafat in Amman on June 18 incensed the Likud government, which initially threatened to arrest them. Likud was defeated in a general election last Tuesday by Yitzhak Rabin's Labor Party, which has promised a more conciliatory line toward Palestinians.

Police Defuse Bombs Near Barcelona

BARCELONA (Reuters)—The police defused three bombs on Monday, one here and two others in the neighboring city of Gerona, a spokesman for the Catalan regional government said.

Two of the homemade bombs were planted outside branch offices of Banco Espanol de Credito in both cities, and a third was found inside a garbage bag near a office building in Gerona. The police have arrested seven people in connection with the incidents, but no group has claimed responsibility.

Aylwin Coalition Wins Chile Backing

SANTIAGO (Reuters)—President Patricio Aylwin's governing coalition won a strong vote of support in Chile's first municipal elections in 21 years. Calculations based on more than 90 percent of the vote gave the Aylwin coalition 53.3 percent, officials said Monday.

Mr. Aylwin said: "The result of the vote reaffirms our government. It is a clear and categorical confirmation that the country backs the coalition." He said the vote Sunday showed that his center-left coalition was the only choice to govern Chile.

Opposition party leaders also welcomed the result, saying it showed that they were a viable political alternative. The two main rightist opposition parties together won 29.8 percent.

For the Record

Klaus Kinkel, the new German foreign minister, will meet senior American administration and congressional officials Tuesday on a one-day get-acquainted visit covering issues such as the joint French-German military force and strife in the Balkans. (HT)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Truckers Disrupt Traffic in France

PARIS (AFP)—Truckers protesting a new licensing system for drivers snarled traffic on France's main multi-lane highways Monday. The truckers either set up barricades and drove slowly, three or four abreast. Under the system, which takes effect Wednesday, a driver starts with six points, which are reduced — one, two or three at a time — for serious offenses. When they run out of points, drivers must pass a driving test to regain licenses.

Truck, bus and taxi drivers say the code incorporates measures too harsh for some infractions and not stringent enough for others. They say the system could also lead to the loss of their livelihood.

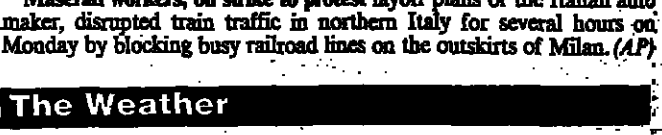
Portuguese customs agents ended a two-week strike Monday and requested talks about the job losses they face when the European Community abolishes internal trade controls in 1993. (Reuters)

Transavia is postponing planned service to Durban because of renewed unrest in South Africa, the KLM subsidiary said. (Reuters)

Civilian aviation was suspended in Okinawa, in southern Japan, after a typhoon struck Monday with winds of up to 144 kph (90 mph). (Reuters)

Maserati workers, on strike to protest layoff plans of the Italian auto maker, disrupted train traffic in northern Italy for several hours on Monday by blocking busy railroad lines on the outskirts of Milan. (AP)

The Weather



Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

Region	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
North America	High 22/20, Low 10/10	High 23/21, Low 11/11	High 24/22, Low 12/12
Europe	High 18/16, Low 8/8	High 19/17, Low 9/9	High 20/18, Low 10/10
Asia	High 30/28, Low 20/20	High 31/29, Low 21/21	High 32/30, Low 22/22

City	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
New York City	High 22/20, Low 10/10	High 23/21, Low 11/11	High 24/22, Low 12/12
London	High 18/16, Low 8/8	High 19/17, Low 9/9	High 20/18, Low 10/10
Tokyo	High 30/28, Low 20/20	High 31/29, Low 21/21	High 32/30, Low 22/22

City	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
Paris	High 18/16, Low 8/8	High 19/17, Low 9/9	High 20/18, Low 10/10
Los Angeles	High 28/26, Low 18/18	High 29/27, Low 19/19	High 30/28, Low 20/20
Sydney	High 25/23, Low 15/15	High 26/24, Low 16/16	High 27/25, Low 17/17

City	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
Moscow	High 25/23, Low 15/15	High 26/24, Low 16/16	High 27/25, Low 17/17
Beijing	High 30/28, Low 20/20	High 31/29, Low 21/21	High 32/30, Low 22/22
Delhi	High 35/33, Low 25/25	High 36/34, Low 26/26	High 37/35, Low 27/27

City	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
London	High 18/16, Low 8/8	High 19/17, Low 9/9	High 20/18, Low 10/10
Paris	High 18/16, Low 8/8	High 19/17, Low 9/9	High 20/18, Low 10/10
Madrid	High 25/23, Low 15/15	High 26/24, Low 16/16	High 27/25, Low 17/17

City	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
New York City	High 22/20, Low 10/10	High 23/21, Low 11/11	High 24/22, Low 12/12
Los Angeles	High 28/26, Low 18/18	High 29/27, Low 19/19	High 30/28, Low 20/20
Sydney	High 25/23, Low 15/15	High 26/24, Low 16/16	High 27/25, Low 17/17

Legend: h=high, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, f=freezing rain, r=rain, s=snow, t=thunderstorm, l=ice. All times, forecasts and data by Accu-Weather, Inc.

Inquiry Is Taking a Toll On Brazil's President

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

RIO DE JANEIRO—Just two weeks after President Fernando Collor de Mello basked in international admiration over his smooth handling of the Earth Summit here, an investigation into corruption has prompted speculation that his days in office may be numbered.

So far, legislative hearings into alleged influence-peddling, election fraud and tax evasion by a former Collor associate have failed to implicate the president directly.

But the hearings, which began June 4 and have been telecast nationwide, have become a forum for a torrent of charges by disaffected former allies and by his own brother, Pedro Collor de Mello.

The proceedings, which are expected to continue into August, have given rise to discussions of impeachment or resignation. Facing two more months of stinging accusations against Collor officials—and mounting expectations that some evidence may emerge to taint the president himself—the government has been nearly paralyzed.

The inquiry "is producing enormous instability and giving currency to the idea that the president is finished," said a leading political observer, Sergio Abranches.

Mr. Collor calls the allegations that he was linked to official misconduct "falsehood and defamation." He insists he has no intention of resigning his five-year term, which ends in 1995.

The crisis coincides with bleak economic news. Inflation continues at more than 20 percent a month, despite a year of efforts to control it by Mr. Collor's economy minister, Marcellio Marques Moreira.

The commission of inquiry was empaneled to look into charges leveled by Pedro Collor de Mello against Paulo Cesar Farias, a businessman who served as treasurer of the president's 1989 election campaign.

At the time, the president's 39-year-old brother was the head of the family newspaper chain in their home state of Alagoas. He initiated his attack on Mr. Farias apparently to prevent him from opening a newspaper to compete with the Collor flagship daily.

Pedro Collor de Mello accused Mr. Farias of stealing funds from the presidential campaign, rigging a 1990 local election in Alagoas and operating a "parallel ministry" in Brasilia — using the president's name to arrange contracts and take kickbacks through several federal ministries.

■ Secret Account Alleged

A Brazilian news magazine reported that President Collor's personal secretary controlled a secret bank account that was funded by Mr. Farias and was used to pay the president's personal expenses, Reuters reported from São Paulo.

The report by Isto E magazine is the first to offer what it said was evidence tying Mr. Farias to Mr. Collor's inner circle.



United Nations soldiers running up their flag at the Sarajevo airport on Monday.

GESTE: Visit to Sarajevo Was 'Generous but Solitary'

(Continued from page 1)

After receiving an anguished plea for help last week from the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, Mr. Mitterrand concluded that the time had come to make a dramatic gesture that would "awaken the conscience of the world," in the words of a senior aide.

The Bosnian leader's message, delivered last Tuesday by the French philosopher Bernard-Henri Levy, who visited Sarajevo two weeks ago, compared the plight of his people to that of Polish Jews who died in the Warsaw ghetto. It urged Mr. Mitterrand to take urgent steps not to let his people die without intervention by the West. Mr. Levy said Mr. Mitterrand seemed "profoundly moved" by the message.

But like other acts by Mr. Mitterrand, praised by a senior aide as the "most Machiavellian" of world leaders, there is more than a humanitarian motive to the Sarajevo trip. Even the timing of the June 28 journey — the 68th anniversary of the assassination in Sarajevo of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the event that unleashed World War I — could not have escaped a man that George Bush described to a former aide as a leader with unparalleled "historical reach."

At the summit talks, Mr. Mitterrand warned his peers that unless Europe showed itself capable of bringing peace to a war raging on its doorstep, its citizens would increasingly question the value of the drive to build political and economic unity.

With a French majority in favor of the European union treaty now dwindling, Mr. Mitterrand appears to have calculated that his dramatic gesture could open Sarajevo's airport and forge a humanitarian supply corridor into the city for the tons of food and medicine waiting to be delivered to needy residents.

That, in turn, could reverse the momentum against the Maastricht treaty on political and economic union — named for the Dutch city in which it was signed — which must be ratified by all Community members. Mr. Mitterrand is expected to announce this Wednesday that France will hold a referendum on the treaty this September.

Even some of Mr. Mitterrand's most implacable foes, such as Gaullist politicians opposed to the treaty, grudgingly offered their congratulations to him for the "beau geste" that evokes such admiration among the French.

Another reason that Mr. Mitterrand wanted to regain the initiative was concern about threatening noises from the United States suggesting that it might be prepared to undertake military action since Europe has not been showing any convincing signs of breaking the Balkan impasse and stopping what Secretary of State James A. Baker 3rd has called "a humanitarian nightmare."

Despite White House assurances that no U.S. action was being contemplated, the hotter rhetoric from Washington clearly galvanized France and Italy into calling for tougher action against the more cautious approach advocated by Britain.

The Community summit meeting's endorsement of military action under the United Nations to deliver humanitarian aid to Sarajevo was described by Mr. Mitterrand at his press conference as the "absolute minimum position" that could be accepted. The events in Bosnia, he said, "were holding a knife to our throats" and required bold action.

Under prodding from Bernard Kouchner, the minister for health and humanitarian affairs who accompanied Mr. Mitterrand to Sarajevo, France has actively promoted the legal notion that the international community must exercise a "right to intervene" in cases of genocide and other atrocities.

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Ex-Communists Sweep Mongolian Election

Agence France-Presse

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the former Communist ruling party, registered a landslide victory in legislative elections and will occupy more than 70 of 76 seats in the parliament following the elections Sunday, officials said Monday.

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Perot's Approach: 'Nuke' It

Texas Education Shake-Up as a Case Study

By Michael Isikoff and David Von Drehle
Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — After working for three months with Ross Perot on a plan to overhaul the Texas school system, Michael Kirst, a Stanford University education professor, made a mistake. He told the Texas billionaire that some of his ideas might be too bold.

"That's exactly the kind of thinking we don't need around here," Mr. Perot snapped, according to Mr. Kirst. "The administrators won't do anything unless we nuke the system."

Most education reformers do not speak of their missions in terms of nuclear war. Most reformers are not Ross Perot. He saw himself then as he sells himself now: a sort of human neutron bomb, ready to level hidebound bureaucracies, leaving only the pristine monuments of democracy in place.

And so, Mr. Perot's campaign to "nuke" the Texas school system, the high-water mark of his career as a civic reformer, stands as a case study of the approach he might take to complex public policy issues as president.

Appointed in 1983 by Governor Mark White, a Democrat, to head a panel on public education, Mr. Perot tackled the issue with evangelical zeal and a flair for publicity that electrified the state. By the force of Mr. Perot's will, the usually tedious debate over education overhaul was transformed, for a time, into a bruising, headline-grabbing spectator sport.

Convinced that the public schools had become breeding grounds of mediocrity, Mr. Perot infuriated many teachers by insisting they be tested for basic literacy. He angered coaches by pushing a "no-pass, no-play" provision in the football-mad state. He antagonized the powerful, elected board that oversaw Texas schools by blaming them for declines in the classroom.

Critics asserted that he humiliated opponents, oversimplified problems, distorted facts. Yet, Mr. Perot galvanized business leaders, opinion makers and thousands of ordinary voters behind what were widely viewed as the most extensive education changes in Texas in 40 years.

Competency tests and merit pay for teachers, preschool classes for disadvantaged children, smaller class sizes, greater equity

in funding for poorer school districts and a host of other changes promoted by education reformers across the country were enacted in Texas, largely as a result of a campaign spearheaded and financed by Mr. Perot, according to allies and opponents of his efforts.

"He couldn't have done a more effective job," said former Lieutenant Governor William Hobby, a Democrat and a Perot ally in the education battle. "The climate was there and he was to an incredible degree the right person in the right place to do it."

To Perot supporters, his crusade to change public education

'The administrators won't do anything unless we nuke the system.'

is the most revealing, and flattering, window available on the way the Dallas billionaire — who has never held elective office — would govern as president. He would pick a problem, find the best experts to come up with solutions, make tough decisions, and then knock heads to ensure they were enacted.

Yet, the education battle also showed other sides of Mr. Perot that critics say are weaknesses in the public arena. Mr. Perot, they say, fought only on behalf of his own, in some ways limited, ideas. He was weak on follow-up: After leading the campaign for two years, Mr. Perot mostly dropped out of the picture and resisted efforts to draw him back again.

Recent studies and test scores suggest that the problems of Texas schools are far from solved. For all the Perot-inspired changes, there have been few gains. The Texas economy nosedived in the mid-1980s, funding increases for education began to dry up and the momentum for reform evaporated.

Mr. Perot's changes "made good headlines, but look at the results," said state Senator O.H. (Be) Harris, a Republican from Dallas and a loyal supporter of President George Bush. "We're right back where we were."

Mr. Harris is one of a number of critics who were disturbed by

what they saw in Mr. Perot's education crusade. When his proposals ran into stiff resistance from entrenched education lobbies, Mr. Perot hired three of the state's most prominent lobbyists to get his package through the state legislature.

Arguing that the future of the state's work force was literally hanging in the balance, Mr. Perot prevailed upon business leaders to "call in chits" with wavering lawmakers. Mr. Perot's lobbyists kept computerized lists of key contributors to pivotal legislators. Big donors got telephone calls asking them to contact lawmakers and push for Mr. Perot's agenda.

Mr. Harris was one target. As the Senate prepared to vote, he recalled, he was called off the floor to take a phone call. On the line was an official of the Interfirst Bank in Dallas, where Mr. Harris owed more than \$100,000 on a loan. There were no overt threats, but the banker urged him to support the Perot plan "in toto," without amendment, Mr. Harris said.

"It's an old trick, call up the banker," said Mr. Harris, who emphasized that he refused to go along. "I knew that it was the whole effort of Perot's group to get the bill passed."

In broad terms, Mr. Perot came to only a few conclusions, but they had far-reaching implications. At bottom, he argued, schools had been taken over by elites, special programs and extracurricular activity. Traditional, basic education was being squeezed out.

To reverse the trend, Mr. Perot took to the road again, pitching his ideas at Rotary Clubs, Chamber of Commerce luncheons and other forums. He ripped into the powerful vocational education lobby, deep-rooted agricultural programs, and most of all the Texan obsession with high school football, a near sacred institution in some rural parts of the state.

At times it was as if Mr. Perot was out looking for fights. He traded punches with school administrators, and mixed it up with the principals. He also battled to the death the state board of education, an elected body that Mr. Perot wanted to abolish.

"Go to Austin and sit in on a meeting," Mr. Perot told his audiences about the board. "It costs you \$5 to see a movie that funny. They've got people on that board who think the Earth is flat."



Two men taking a close look at a crack in a highway caused by one of the California earthquakes. Aftershocks hit California on Monday, causing skyscrapers to sway.

Aftershocks Rock Buildings in Southern California

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Strong aftershocks from the twin earthquakes Sunday rocked southern California on Monday, causing skyscrapers to sway in downtown Los Angeles, seismologists said.

Officials at the California Institute of Technology put the magnitude of the aftershocks, which came five minutes apart shortly after 7 A.M., at 4.9 and 5.4 on the Richter

scale. There were no immediate reports of injuries or damage.

The shocks came about 24 hours after two earthquakes hit the region, killing a 2½-year-old child and injuring more than 350 people. The 24 seriously Sunday's quakes, registering 7.4 and 6.5, and coming about three hours apart, were centered in the desert about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of Los Angeles.

Damage in the sparsely populated region was put at least \$16 million. The San Bernardino County Office of Public Safety said that more than 1,000 homes and 33 businesses were damaged while 20 homes and 10 businesses were destroyed.

The damage and injuries were concentrated in several small desert and mountain communities, including Yuca Valley, Joshua Tree, Big Bear and Landers.

A third, smaller quake, measuring 5.6, shook the California-Nevada border early Monday 75 miles northwest of Las Vegas in an area that is mostly desert. There were no reports of casualties or damage. Seismologists said the quake was not related to the tremors Sunday.

The largest aftershock Monday knocked over bottles that had just been righted at a supermarket in Yuca Valley, where the floor was still sticky from beverages spilled during quakes Sunday.

"You don't know what's going to happen next," said Althea White, the store manager. "I thought they were supposed to diminish and now we have another big one."

Scientists had said there was a 50-50 chance of aftershocks exceeding 6.0 in the next week.

Seismologists said that instead of relieving tension on the San Andreas fault, the two quakes, occurring along adjacent faults, probably increased seismic strain in the region. The "big one," a catastrophic 8-plus earthquake, may hit sooner rather than later, they said.

"There is nothing to suggest stress has been relieved on the San Andreas," a U.S. Geological Survey official said. "If anything, this is a sign of increased stress."

An aftershock is a smaller earthquake following a greater one on the same fault. After a major earth-

quake, there are typically thousands of aftershocks, many of which can only be detected by sensitive instruments, that continue to release stress on the fault.

The power of the initial main shock Sunday was emphasized when a seismologist surveying the zone by helicopter found a surface rupture extending 44 miles across the desert north of Yuca Valley, near the quake's epicenter.

A California Institute of Technology official said it was the largest such rupture ever recorded in the United States.

Some pieces of ground had slid 18 feet (5.5 meters) in opposite directions, equal to the maximum horizontal displacement recorded in the 1906 quake that devastated San Francisco.

The tremors jostled skyscrapers as far away as Denver and buckled roadways in the desert. Residents in remote towns were left without water, and rock slides that blocked highways stranded vacationers for a time in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Power blackouts affected more than 550,000 people around the region, and fallen power lines sparked about two dozen fires.

In Anaheim, a tower at the Disneyland Hotel was evacuated briefly after the first quake knocked plaster off its exterior.

(Reuters, AP, LAT, NYT)

Women in War: Rape Factor

Sex Assault of POW Reopens Debate on Combat Role

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

DO THAN, Alabama — On a cold night during her weeklong captivity in Iraq in the Gulf War, Major Rhonda L. Cornum was loaded into a pickup truck with another American prisoner of war, a young male sergeant, and taken from an underground bunker to a small prison. During the 30-minute drive, an Iraqi guard kissed her repeatedly, pulled a blanket over their heads so that they would not be seen, unzipped her flight suit, and fondled her breasts.

Major Cornum, 37, a flight surgeon and biochemist from New York, had broken both arms, smashed her knee and had a bullet in her right shoulder as a result of the downing of her army helicopter. She screamed in pain when the Iraqi tried to pull her flight suit down over her untreated and swollen arms. Before the ordeal was over, she told a presidential commission on women in the military, she was "violated manually — vaginally and rectally."

Major Cornum's testimony stunned some of the members of the commission, which also learned in the hearing that Specialist Melissa Coleman, the other American female prisoner of war in Iraq, was the victim of "indecent assault."

Their treatment has since become an issue in the debate over whether women in the military should be allowed into combat. Those who favor limiting the role of women have seized upon Major Cornum's experience, saying it proves that women are more vulnerable than men in combat situations. None of the male prisoners, for instance, have reported that they were similarly abused.

But other experts on POWs and on military personnel say the disclosure illustrates much larger issues: that rape and sexual abuse are two of the many forms of mistreatment suffered by prisoners of war, and that men as well as women are at risk.

The issue is likely to receive more attention in the coming months as the panel, the Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Services, draws up guidelines for women in the military that are due in mid-November. The details of the incidents in Iraq come as stories of the sexual abuse of other female soldiers in the Gulf by American men have begun to trickle out.

Mejor Cornum, who says her mission in the military is "to go to war," said it is puzzling and frustrating to see herself portrayed as a member of the weaker sex that needs protection that combat cannot guarantee. The straight-talking major skydives, jumps horses, shoots beer cans and armadillos with a 9 mm Beretta pistol and gets her red sports car up to 130 mph (210 kph) on the roads of rural Alabama.

In an interview at a bar in downtown Dothan, not far from Fort Rucker, where she graduated last week from the Air Command and Staff College, Major Cornum said the sexual assault in Iraq "ranks as unpleasant; that's all it ranks."

"Everyone's made such a big deal about this indecent assault," she said. "But the only thing that makes it indecent is that it was nonconsensual."

The lanned, pencil-thin doctor, noting that "there's a phenomenal amount of focus on this for the women but not for the men," argued that the abuse suffered by male POWs was much worse than what she endured. She mentioned the mistreatment of Major Jeffrey S. Tice of the air force, who had a tooth explode from his socket when he was tortured with jolts of electricity. The Pentagon has said other POWs were beaten with rubber hoses, boards, sticks, leather straps, and hammers, shocked with cattle prods, threatened with dismemberment, deprived of food and coerced into making videotapes.

When Major Cornum returned from the Gulf last year after her weeklong captivity, she said, "I was not raped; I was not tortured," and the assumption was that the female POWs were probably better treated than their male counterparts.

But this month, W. Hays Parks, a senior lawyer and expert on POW matters in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, told commissioners, without elaborating, that the two female prisoners were victims of "indecent assault" that he defined as "intentional touching of private parts without consent."

Since then, Specialist Coleman has publicly denied that she was mistreated. Pentagon officials, however, said that she told military interviewers last year that she had been fondled.

Clarence House, the queen mother's London residence.

Mikhail Tal, 56, onetime world chess champion, died Sunday after a long illness, the Inter-Tass news agency reported Monday. Born in Riga, Latvia, Mr. Tal was several times Soviet champion and held the world title in 1960.

Alan Jones, 84, who starred in the film of the Jerome Kern musical classic "Show Boat" and also appeared in two Marx Brothers films, "A Night at the Opera" and "A Day at the Races," of cancer in New York on Saturday.

Lewis B. Funke, N.Y. Drama Critic, Dies

New York Times Service

Lewis B. Funke, 80, a retired drama editor and critic for The New York Times, died Friday in Middletown, New York, of a heart attack and complications of pneumonia and kidney failure.

For many years, Mr. Funke wrote the Sunday theater column, News of the Rialto. "Inherit the Wind" and "Damn Yankees" were among the many shows he reviewed. He wrote a prescient magazine piece on "South Pacific," based on its Boston preview, before it became one of Broadway's all-time hits.

As drama editor and assistant culture editor, he wrote about and supervised coverage of emerging performers and authors. Off-Broadway's early days, Joseph Papp's Shakespeare series in Central Park, and the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Connecticut, he also wrote several books, including the best-selling "Gift of Joy" with Helen Hayes.

He began his 46-year career at The Times as a sports correspondent for his Bronx high school for \$1 a game. After becoming a staff reporter, he switched from sports

to movies and then to theater. He retired in 1973.

John Piper, 88, English Artist-Designer

LONDON (AP) — John Piper, 88, the versatile British artist and designer, died Sunday in Henley-on-Thames after a long illness.

Mr. Piper was a Companion of Honor, an award for national service and limited to 65 members at a time. Queen Elizabeth the queen mother commissioned him to paint a series of watercolors of Windsor Castle in 1941 that now hang in

Clarence House, the queen mother's London residence.

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Who Will Run the EC? Who's In and Who's Out

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — When European Community leaders opened their summit meeting in Lisbon on Friday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany took the unusual step of personally attacking one of the Community's 17 top appointed officials, Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana.

Mr. Kohl told his fellow leaders, diplomats said, that Mr. Ripa di Meana had deeply embarrassed the EC by refusing to go to the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro early this month and should resign.

It did not take long for Mr. Ripa di Meana to take the hint. On Sunday, he joined the new Italian government as environment minister,

clearly indicating he had been looking for another job ever since his tetchy decision to boycott the United Nations-sponsored world environmental conference.

Mr. Ripa di Meana is not the only commissioner who is on his way out in Brussels.

Jacques Delors, who was reappointed in Lisbon to serve for an additional two years as president of the EC Commission, has long been itching to get rid of some of the more difficult or ineffectual members of the Community's executive group. Starting in January, when the new Commission is to be formed, the old faces are likely to be gone.

"I can't say they will be missed much," said a senior official in Brussels. "This has been a strong Commission, but there are at least half a dozen who were more trouble than they were worth."

The 17 commissioners are appointed by governments, not Mr. Delors. Each country names at least one member of the group, with the five largest Community nations given the right to appoint a second top official as well. But Mr. Delors is likely to get a Commission much more to his liking for what looks like his final two years in the top Brussels post.

It might well be a smaller group, too. The Maastricht treaty, in limbo now because of the Danish veto against its call for a more powerful

European economic and political union, envisioned the possibility of limiting each Community member to just one commissioner after 1994. Mr. Delors may propose that the EC get an early start on such an idea by dramatically overhauling the Commission next year.

"Even now, the work doesn't justify 17 commissioners," said Stanley Crossick, head of the Belmont European Research Center in Brussels. "And if they are really serious about subsidiarity and reducing centralism, it would make sense for the governments to start by cutting back on the number."

Regardless of that decision, a number of commissioners are definitely going to lose their tax-free salaries. Highest on the list of those

expected to get the hook is Vasso Papanandrou of Greece, the social affairs commissioner who enjoys no support in the conservative government that has taken over in Athens since she was named almost four years ago.

Also considered almost certain to leave, officials said, are Jean Dondelinger of Luxembourg, who has played almost no role in the controversy over the EC's HDTV policy despite being commissioner for broadcasting policy, and Peter Schmidhuber, who has not left much of an imprint in the budget post. And there is no love lost between Mr. Delors and his fellow commissioner from France, Christiane Scrivener, who may well be replaced.

On the other side of the divide, several commissioners are widely expected to return.

These include Sir Leon Brittan of Britain, who has made perhaps the greatest public impression in Brussels, after Mr. Delors, as commissioner for competition policy. He would like to be put in charge of external affairs.

But that question cannot be answered until it is clear whether Italy decides to send Gianni De Michelis, Italy's former foreign minister, Mr. De Michelis, who may choose instead to stay in Rome to bid to take the top position in the Socialist Party, would not even consider moving to Brussels unless he could count on the EC's top foreign relations post, an Italian official said.

Ray MacSharry of Ireland, the farm commissioner, Henning Christophersen of Denmark, who is in charge of the economics portfolio, and Martin Bangemann, the internal market and industry commissioner from Germany, are all expected back.

In London, there is widespread speculation that Neil Kinnock, who is stepping down as leader of the Labor Party, may replace Bruce Millan as Britain's second commissioner.

"Right now, the whole thing is a complete mess," said one EC official. "But after the summer holidays are over, watch out. The politicking will start to get very, very intense."



Moldovan soldiers wielding an electric razor during a lull Monday in ethnic clashes near Bender.

London Delighted by a Centrifugal EC

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — On the eve of Britain's six-month stint as president of the European Community, senior government officials here say they are pleased that the tide of opinion among Europe's public as well as its politicians is racing in their anti-centralist direction.

"Several months ago it seemed that the United Kingdom was standing alone, but now it is clear that several countries share our view," Tristan Garel-Jones, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, said Monday at a press conference.

He noted that the "centrifugal forces" that recently had seemed all but unstoppable within the Community may, following Danish voters' rejection of the Maastricht treaty, have at last been arrested.

Mr. Garel-Jones made it clear, however, that the Danish vote would not relegate the Community's new president to the role of merely marking time or even of a single-minded wooing of the Danes back into the EC fold. In contrast, he emphasized that Britain was eager to get on with such things as preparation for the single market.

"We look to get on with the agenda on the table and not spend too much time gazing at our collective navels," he said.

High on Britain's list of priorities is the enlargement of the Community to include the nations of the European Free Trade Association,

or EFTA. If all goes according to Whitehall's schedule, preliminary negotiations with those countries will be wrapped up in time for the grand coda of Britain's presidency, the meeting of the European Council scheduled for Edinburgh in December. The way would be cleared for EFTA nations to become full Community members by the beginning of 1995.

On the theme of expansion Mr. Garel-Jones insisted that Britain was now running with the tide of opinion, which was confirmed at the Lisbon summit meeting over the weekend.

"We went to Lisbon looking for an amber light on enlargement and achieved the green light," he said.

Less certain is the course now to be pursued with Denmark. Official silence, for the time being at least, is the approach favored by Whitehall as they wait to see what the Danes decide to do next.

"The less we all say about Denmark the better," said Mr. Garel-Jones, who identified the debate there as an internal political matter.

The boom in the popularity of "subsidiarity" — the doctrine that the EC Commission should never do what can be effectively done at the local or national level — also gladdens many a heart in Whitehall. In spite of Margaret Thatcher's trashing of

the idea in a television interview on Sunday as "gobbledygook," Prime Minister John Major's government views it as an essential safeguard against the trespasses of the once triumphant Euro-federalists.

The Foreign Office, heartened by the number of converts to subsidiarity, seems disinclined to question the sincerity or longevity of the switch.

After some considerable arm twisting by senior party officials in recent weeks the government is now more confident that Britain's vanguard skepticism has limits. The Maastricht treaty will be approved by the House of Commons, predicted Mr. Garel-Jones, noting that it still had the backing of all the major parties.

Affection for Europe is destined to remain typically restrained, Mr. Garel-Jones predicted. Britons probably would never "line the streets waving EC flags." Nonetheless, he termed a closer union with Europe "not a crusade but a fact of life."

Regarding Yugoslavia, Mr. Garel-Jones said the EC should follow the lead of the United Nations Security Council. He also hailed President Francois Mitterrand's Yugoslav initiative while at the same time painting it as an example of subsidiarity.

"If the president of France wishes to take a brave initiative," said Mr. Garel-Jones, "he doesn't have to go around seeking permission from others."

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Russian Army's Tougher Line

Hard-Liners Hint at Intervention in Ethnic Conflicts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — Russia has appointed two hard-liners to key military positions in a move that could give the army more power to react to ethnic conflicts along the fringes of the former Soviet Union.

"It is not in the tradition or the character of the Russian man to stand by and watch when civilians are killed, wounded and mutilated," Major General Alexander Lebed, the new head of the Russian Army in Moldova, said Monday.

Months of fighting between Moldovans and separatist ethnic Russians in the Dniester River valley, where the Russian 14th Army is stationed, has caused hundreds of deaths.

General Lebed was quoted by Itar-Tass news agency as saying, "The army will continue to preserve its neutrality. But the quality of this neutrality will change. It will become armed neutrality."

A Moldova attack this month on the town of Bender, held by the breakaway Trans-Dniester Russians, claimed about 300 lives.

"We have no intention of putting up with the kind of genocide which took place here from June 19-22," General Lebed said.

There were these other developments Monday on the ethnic battlegrounds:

- A U.N. fact-finding mission and an American diplomat came under sniper fire Monday along the front line of Moldova's civil war and were evacuated in an armored vehicle after a three-hour standoff, witnesses said. No one was injured in the skirmish.
- In Georgia, government forces began pulling back from battle lines in the secessionist South Ossetia region under a truce agreement, Itar-Tass said.

The former Soviet Army, now under Russian jurisdiction and pledged to neutrality, is still stationed throughout former Soviet territory.

It has become increasingly vulnerable as violence spreads in Moldova, in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan in the south and in Central Asia to the east. Raids on barracks and attacks on military personnel are often reported in the Russian media.

Officers and soldiers, most of whom are Russians, often sympathize with their ethnic kin in conflicts. But army leaders have denied that they are actually backing Russian-speakers outside their country.

Nationalists in the Russian government, among them Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi and the defense chief, Pavel Grachev, have

warned that the army's neutrality might not last forever.

Itar-Tass also reported Monday that President Boris N. Yeltsin had designated Colonel General Boris V. Gromov as deputy defense minister of Russia.

General Gromov, who oversaw the Soviet armed forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989, is reputed to be a hard-line nationalist.

He was deputy interior minister under Boris K. Pugo, one of eight conservatives who tried to take power in Moscow last August. Mr. Pugo committed suicide when the coup attempt failed.

The ambiguity of General Gromov's role in the abortive coup left him in the shadows after Yeltsin took control in Russia late last year. General Gromov has denied any involvement in the plot. (Reuters, AP)

Oil Hunt in South China Sea: Some See Flash Point

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — An intensifying search for oil in the South China Sea is increasing tension between countries with conflicting claims to sovereignty in the area and contributing to an arms buildup in the region, Asian officials and analysts said Monday.

Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, called on China, Taiwan and the four Southeast Asian nations involved in the dispute — the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam and Brunei — to exercise restraint.

Mr. Alatas, opening a meeting in Jakarta intended to promote cooperation between the nations, said it was his hope that the region would

be "spared from yet another violent and debilitating conflict" just as the long war in Cambodia was being settled.

The potential for armed clashes involving China, Taiwan and the other four nations is also raising concerns in the United States and Japan about freedom of navigation through the South China Sea.

Nearly all of Japan's imports of oil and natural gas, and many of the raw materials for its industry, pass through the South China Sea. So do most Japanese exports to Europe, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Asked on a recent visit to Malaysia whether the South China Sea tension was a threat to regional security, Paul Wolfowitz, the U.S. undersecretary of defense for policy, said, "all you have to do is look at the list of countries with conflicting claims to 'realize what an awful problem that could become.'"

He said the claimants "must not resort to military force to try to sort that mess out."

A major focus of tension is on the Spratly Islands, which are in the southern sector of the South China Sea between Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei and the Philippines.

But, writing in the June issue of the Asian Defense Journal, General Mohammed Ali Alwi, Malaysia's assistant chief of the army for plans and development, noted that practically the whole of the South China Sea was in dispute.

He said that with China in the midst of a program to develop a dominant navy and an amphibious capability, "fear and concern

among the smaller littoral states in the region are justifiably grave."

Vietnam, China and Taiwan each claim all of the Spratlys, an archipelago of dozens of islands, atolls and reefs that hold the key to control of surrounding offshore oil and gas rights in the South China Sea.

Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei claim some of the islands in the Spratly group, which covers an area of approximately 150,000 square miles (388,000 square kilometers).

China and Vietnam fought a brief battle in the Spratlys in 1988 in which the Chinese Navy sank three Vietnamese supply ships, killed 7 Vietnamese sailors and took 9 other prisoners, according to Vietnamese accounts.

Since then, all the claimants have fortified the islands they hold and either acquired more potent weapons or announced that they would do so. The list of new weapons includes advanced fighter aircraft, naval vessels and missiles.

"Part of the modernization certainly has to do with the Spratly Islands," said Derek de Cunha, a fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

An American oil company that last month signed a drilling contract with China said Friday it had begun gathering seismic data in a 9,700-square-mile area of the South China Sea also claimed by Vietnam.

Randall C. Thompson, president of the Denver-based Crestone Energy Corp., said the area was esti-

mated to contain 1 billion barrels of oil.

Earlier this month, he said that Chinese officials had assured him that American oil drilling crews would be protected by the "full naval might" of China in the event of Vietnamese opposition.

Vietnam has granted offshore oil rights in the South China Sea to companies from Russia, Japan, Europe, Asia and Australia. American oil firms are still blocked by a trade embargo from exploring in Vietnam.

The intensifying petroleum search "puts a sharper edge" on disputes over sovereignty in the South China Sea because increasing amounts of money are becoming involved, an Asian diplomat said.

He said he did not think the dispute would lead to renewed fighting, but he cautioned that the situation was complex and would need careful management.

China is reported to be negotiating with Russia and Ukraine to buy an aircraft carrier that was being built for the former Soviet Navy.

Analysts said China was also interested in buying other warships of the former Soviet fleet, some of which Russia wants to sell to the highest bidder.

They said that the Chinese Air Force has acquired technology for midair refueling of its fighters and bombers to give them the range to provide sustained air support over the Spratlys and other parts of the South China Sea claimed by Beijing.

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Herault Tribune

Ramos Keeps Some Aquino Aides

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANILA — President-elect Fidel V. Ramos on Monday named five senior aides of his predecessor, Corason C. Aquino, to his cabinet. Six other members of Mrs. Aquino's cabinet were asked to continue in their posts in an acting capacity, a spokesman for General Ramos said.

General Ramos, 64, is to take office Tuesday. He was elected in voting last month.

Among those named were Mrs. Aquino's executive secretary, Franklin M. Drilon, who was named justice secretary. Peter Garrucho, who was trade and industry secretary but who later became Mr. Ramos's campaign manager, was appointed executive secretary and presidential adviser on energy affairs.

Mr. Garrucho is being consid-

ered as head of the department of energy, which will be created by Congress, he added.

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, who helped crush the six coup attempts against Mrs. Aquino, will stay in his post.

General Ramos also appointed a Harvard-trained banker as finance minister to head an economic team expected to maintain Manila's reform program and conservative debt policy.

The banker, Ramon del Rosario, 48, a fund-raiser for General Ramos during the election campaign, brings to the finance department many years of experience in investment banking in the Philippines and abroad.

He was chairman and chief operating officer of AsianBank Corp., a commercial bank, before his appointment to the cabinet.

General Ramos also announced the appointment of Rizalino Navarro, chairman of SOV, a multinational accounting firm, as trade and industry secretary.

General Ramos has vowed to revitalize the economy, long battered by coup attempts and a series of natural disasters.

Thais to Dissolve Assembly and Set Election Sept. 13

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun announced the dissolution of the National Assembly on Monday and scheduled a general election for Sept. 13.

Mr. Anand, who was brought in earlier this month to serve as interim prime minister after weeks of political turmoil, said the parliament would be dissolved Tuesday.

The last election, on March 22, gave pro-military parties a small majority in parliament. The pro-army coalition then appointed as prime minister General Suchinda Kraprayoon, the military supreme commander, who had not run for a parliament seat.

In protest, hundreds of thousands of pro-democracy advocates took to the streets. General Suchinda was forced to resign after his soldiers opened fire on protesters, killing scores and wounding hundreds.

Norway to Put Limit On Resumed Whaling

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
LONDON — Norway announced Monday that it would permit limited resumption of commercial whaling next year, raising emotions and questions about whether other countries would continue to support a six-year international moratorium.

Although Norway's resumption will apply only to minke whales, a type that many scientists believe is in no danger of extinction, the unexpected announcement set off vigorous protests from environmental groups and some other governments.

Greenpeace International denounced it as "a declaration of intent to go pirate whaling," and Britain's minister for agriculture, John Gummer, said he hoped Norway would not go through with the unilateral resumption.

"I am sure Norway will not do it in the end because it is far too civilized," Mr. Gummer said in Glasgow, where a meeting of the 37 nations of the International Whaling Commission began Monday.

Some environmentalists believe that Iceland and Japan want to follow Norway's lead in resuming limited commercial exploitation of minke whales, which grow to lengths of 20 to 25 feet (7 to 8 meters), weigh 8 to 10 tons at maturity, and live in all the world's oceans.

Iceland left the international group Monday, a year after saying it would do so when the commission rejected its own plan to hunt minke and fin whales.

"Save the Whale" is an antiquated demand," said Iceland's commissioner, Gudmundur Eriksson. "The commission has structured itself in such a way that a rapid majority can determine the trend of the commission as a whole."

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, who announced the decision in Oslo, defended it "on the basis of scientific knowledge on the development of stocks."

Minke whales are among the least endangered of the species, and the Norwegian government statement said that the International Whaling Commission's scientific committee had concluded unanimously a few days ago that there were 86,700 of the animals in the waters of the northeastern Atlantic.

Other estimates are that there may be as many as 750,000 in southern oceans. The commission has been permitting limited numbers of them to be caught for "research" purposes, and is expected to decide on a new method of setting such quotas that would allow them to be revived upward.

The Norwegian step was welcomed by the coastal villages that used to depend on whaling for their livelihoods, but condemned by environmental groups who believe that whalers and scientists have always overestimated the numbers of whales, and by people who believe all whaling is ethically and morally objectionable.

The announcement in Oslo said that Norway would remain within the commission. If the international group revised its "management procedure" on setting catch limits for minke this week, Norway would use the new information to set its quota for commercial harvesting, it said.

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Solution to Puzzle of June 29

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DICTIONARY LEND
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